

NO. 3202

WEATHER—PROBABLY FAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1915.

FIVE CENTS.

HEALTH EBBING, PERRY ANSWERS CALL OF FAITH

Lawyer Believed to Have Ex-
emplified Religious Tenets
in Death.

ENDS LIFE BY BULLET

Said to Have Sympathized
Keenly with Brothers, Who
Took Own Lives.

OVERWORK CAUSES BREAKDOWN

Long and Active Career Devoted to
Public Interests—Leaves
Wife and Son.

R. Ross Perry, prominent attorney, bank director and author of law books, shot himself in the head in his office in the Fendall Building yesterday noon. He died less than an hour later in Emergency Hospital. Failing health is believed by friends to have been the reason for the act.

Mr. Perry was found lying by his son, R. Ross Perry, Jr., his law partner, who had left him but a few minutes before the tragedy. The attorney was rushed to Emergency Hospital, where death occurred at 1:15 o'clock, forty-five minutes after the shot was fired. A certificate of death was written by Coroner J. Ramsey Nevitt.

Mr. Perry was 49 years old. He is the third son of a family of four brothers to commit suicide. Charles Perry, a dry goods merchant, killed himself about twenty years ago. A second brother, Seaton, also a merchant, shot himself about fifteen years ago.

Found Father Unconscious.

R. Ross Perry, Jr., asked his father shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday to accompany him to lunch. The son went ahead to bring his automobile to the building's entrance. When his father did not appear, the son returned to the office and found him lying unconscious across his desk. Blood was flowing from a wound in the right temple.

Mr. Perry ran for help and Charles W. Claggett, an attorney in the building, responded. The latter worked over the body while the son summoned an ambulance. The dying lawyer was taken to Emergency Hospital, where he was given unavailing attention by Dr. Harry S. Lewis, superintendent of the hospital. Dr. A. M. MacDonald and other physicians. The bullet was fired into the right temple and passed through the head. The revolver, a .32 caliber, was turned over to the police by the hospital authorities, and a brief investigation of the suicide was made.

Intimate friends of Mr. Perry were appalled at the news of the tragedy, the more so, by a few close companions, because surprise was dulled by a vague foreboding of his fate. He was highly nervous, possessed remarkable intellectual attainments, and peculiar religious tenets, his closest friends say. It is said he sympathized in no ordinary way with his two brothers who took their lives, and while intimate friends deny he ever contemplated suicide or was unusually dependent, they intimate he held self-reliance as an ultimate and unshakable resort for those broken in health.

In Usual Health.

Mr. Perry appeared to be in his usual health and state of mind yesterday morning. That he had not brooded over suicide is apparent from his making plans toward taking a vacation, to begin next Tuesday. He had practically arranged to go to Atlantic City.

Legal circles in general were shocked at hearing the news. Word of the tragedy was received at the court buildings as they were discharging officials and employees for the Saturday half-holiday.

Mr. Perry was one of the leaders of the District bar, gifted with eloquent speech and able understanding. He was an untiring student, not only in legal matters, but of literature in general. His most notable gift to jurisprudence was his work, "Perry on Common Law Pleading."

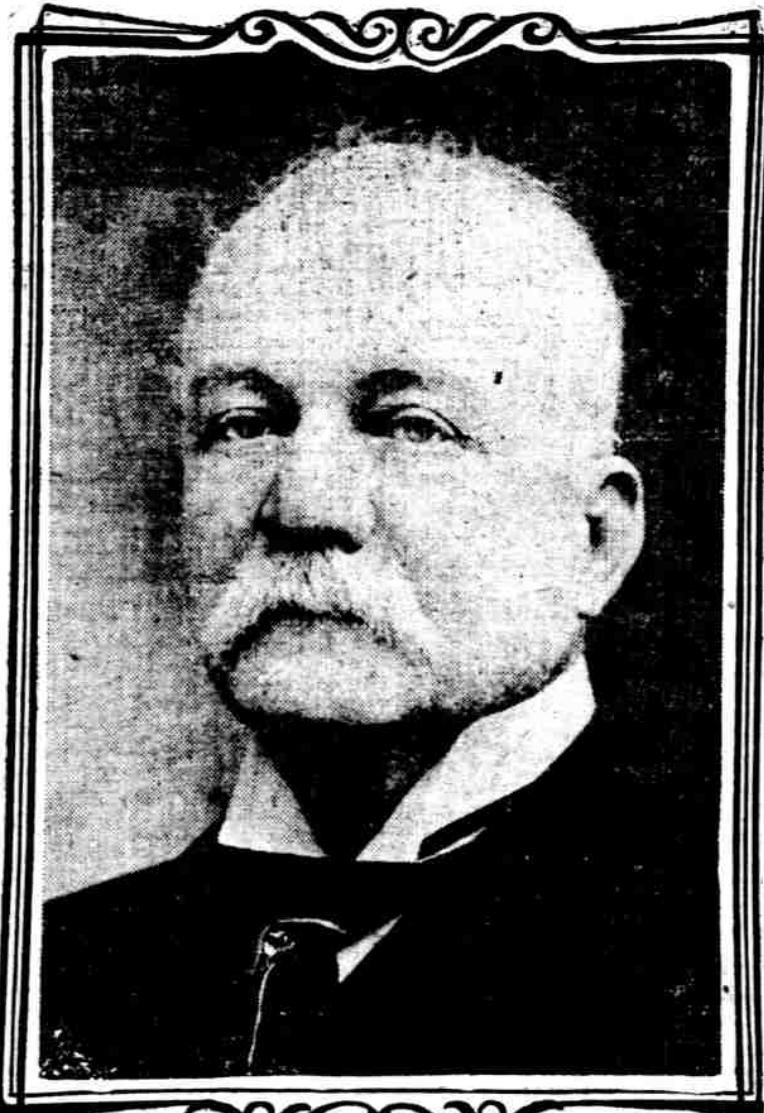
Mr. Perry received his education in Georgetown University, from which he graduated in 1884, at the age of 18. His father was Augustus E. Perry, who with his brother, Thomas J. Perry, was interested in one of the largest dry goods stores in Washington at that time. Following his university graduation, Mr. Perry left for Europe, where he traveled and studied for about two years. He returned to Washington and began the practice of law. In 1890 he married Miss Cattle Thaw, of Washington.

In a half-century of practice at the bar, Mr. Perry acquired a reputation more than local. He was counsel for large corporations and engineered many of the greatest legal proceedings in the history of District courts. He was counsel for the Capital Traction Company for several years, resigning in January because the duties were becoming too onerous.

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60.00 to Mounts Lake Park and Return, 25.00. Baltimore & Ohio from Washington all trains daily, July 21 to August 1, valid for return until August 18.—Adv.

R. ROSS PERRY, prominent Washington lawyer, who because of ill health committed suicide by shooting yesterday.



—Photo by Buck.

SEVENTY SEIZED IN RAID ON HOTEL

Marks' Hostelry Invaded by
Police After Inspection by
Maj. Pullman.

ALL QUICKLY RELEASED

Only One Required to Furnish Col-
lateral—Gay Entertainment
Interrupted.

While a crowd of hundreds watched, police of the First precinct last night raided Marks' Hotel, at Tenth and E streets northwest. The raid followed a personal inspection of the hotel by Maj. Pullman, chief of police.

The raid was a sad ending to a gay Saturday night. Seventy habitués, including thirteen women, young and pretty, were taken to the station house. Only one of the seventy seriously objected, and that was a woman. In her hysterical surprise she threw a bottle through a window.

Henry M. Marks, the proprietor, was the only captive charged with law-breaking. He was required to give bond in the sum of \$2,000. The raid was at 10:30 o'clock, and the pianist, who is no uncommon cabaret entertainer, was playing the "Pigeon Walk." The pianist was doing his best to vie with wine and beer. Conversation was humming about a score of tables. Suddenly the police appeared.

Twelve women, all of whom later said they were not under 21, stifled screams. A thirteenth cried. Her dress was torn when she began to resist the police. Her screams were still heard at the station at midnight.

When the raid started fifty-six men looked upon the police appalled. The fifty-seventh was the versatile entertainer.

He cried out with presence of mind: "Cut the 'Pigeon Walk'—hymn; cut it; cut it quick. Give us a hymn—slow, now."

He surrendered as a bluecoat shoved him into line. Outside a crowd of several hundred had gathered. The four corners at Tenth and E streets northwest were packed with interested spectators.

The crowd thickened. More police arrived. The round-up inside finished, all the guests having been gone through. Capt. Charles Peck, of the First precinct, looked out. Patrol wagons—six of them—piled their way through the crowd.

Capt. Peck looked out again, then back at his seventy captives. A scout was sent to the side entrance, a report made, and twelve of the thirteen pretty young women were slipped through to the streets. The crowd saw them, and a rush began. Police made their way through and started them for the station.

The fifty-seven men and thirteen women were bundled into patrol wagons which sped to the station. The names of all were taken. An examining board of Capt. Peck, Lieut. Duval, of the First precinct police station, and Lieut. Catts, of the "vice squad," installed itself in a room and each of the prisoners was brought out separately. A statement from each was obtained. They were entered upon the

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MINES OF WALES STILL UNWORKED

British Efforts to Bring the
Strikers to Terms Prove
Failure.

ARMS ACT GLASS SWORD

Newly Made Law Shattered at First
Blow Delivered—Debate to Be
Renewed Tomorrow.

London, July 17.—The government's efforts to settle the South Wales coal strike have completely failed. The miners' delegates, after this morning's conference, were to have met Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade. This afternoon, however, the delegates found it impossible to arrive at a decision leading to a settlement, consequently they returned to Cardiff without meeting Mr. Runciman.

The committee assembled at Cardiff on Monday to reconsider the situation, when the coal owners are also to see Mr. Runciman.

Meanwhile 200,000 miners remain idle. Serious rioting has occurred in parts of the coal fields and many arrests have been made. The government now realizes that the situation is so serious as to require most delicate handling. The impasse all around is a pitiable exhibition of government bungling and lack of precision in handling miners.

The application of the munitions act, which the men demand be repealed immediately, has proved to be a glass sword which has been shattered into bits. Insistent demands are now made that Lloyd-George be sent to persuade the miners to resume work. He himself is a Welshman, with a unique capacity for playing on the emotions of the miners. He would sweep them off their feet with a torrent of eloquence. From their viewpoint he is not only an ardent patriot, but a safe guide, and he could make the miners realize the wickedness and folly of their strike.

Germans Get Blame.

It is strange that everybody in Wales is protesting his own patriotism and blaming some one else for the stoppage of work. The truth is that each side is willing to be patriotic at somebody's else expense.

The miners blame the coal owners. The coal owners blame the miners' leaders. The mine leaders blame the government.

The miners seem strangled by their own machinery. It is believed that if the men balloted they would favor the government compromise, but that means more delay. Meantime Cardiff correspondents allege that German influences are at work among the strikers; that Germany has secret service agents in the coal fields, including some of German-American origin. The miners curiously enough emphatically resent the suggestion that they are playing a German game, although it is deliberately stated that it was one of Germany's plans to stop the production of coal when war came.

52.00 Niagara Falls and Return, 52.00. Baltimore & Ohio from Washington, 7.45 a. m., July 21. Tickets valid returning within 15 days. Modern Coaches and Motor Cars. Route via Philadelphia. Liberal stopovers returning. Similar excursions August 1 and 15. September 3 and 17, October 1 and 15.—Ad.

Strike of Arms Workers May Cripple Industry of Nation

Labor Trouble Expected to Tie Up New England States,
Where Many Munition Plants Are Located.
Part of New York Threatened.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 17.—Developments in the strike situation here to-day forecast the spread of labor troubles through the entire New England States where most of the arms factories of the United States are located and part of New York. Here are the outstanding features.

Frank Jennings, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, in charge of New England, announced his departure for New Haven to prepare for a strike in the Winchester Arms Company's plant. This is part of an extensive campaign against the open shop, which has for its immediate objective all manufacturing concerns in New England.

Twenty-three international union heads convened in Bridgeport to prepare formal plans for the coming strike of machinists and allied metal trades Monday, which is to be the nucleus of the New England movement.

Maj. Walter A. Penfield, acting head of the Remington Arms U. M. C. Company, refused to confer with labor leaders who offered to arbitrate their differences.

May Halt \$1,000,000,000 Work.

Members of the Manufacturers' Association of Bridgeport openly announced their intention to fighting the union movement for closed shops.

Strike leaders definitely decided to call out their men at 1 o'clock Monday, tying up Bridgeport factories and stopping work on \$1,000,000,000 in war orders.

Hod carriers will conduct a sympathetic strike.

"This is the golden opportunity of the unions," Frank Jennings said. "For years the open shops and ten-hour day of New England factories have been a thorn in the side of federated labor."

Men Behind Ladders.

"We believe now the time has come to secure the union man the same terms granted by manufacturers in other parts of the country."

J. J. Keppeler, also a vice president of the machinists, who is directly in charge of the Bridgeport strike, said:

"Before spring you will see one of the greatest fights for union labor principles ever conducted in the New England States. We are going to carry this fight into the shops. The men are be-

hind us and we feel confident of winning our point."

From other sources it became known that 16 labor officials have at different times during the last three months been in Bridgeport investigating conditions, quietly organizing the shops here as a part of the general New England campaign.

Hod Carriers in Move.

The Hion, N. Y., plant of the Remington U. M. C. Company is one of the shops marked for further consideration by these officials. Factories engaged in the manufacture of war materials in Boston, New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford and other New England towns also have been investigated.

The entrance of the hod carriers into the labor disputes of Bridgeport, was heralded today by the arrival of Vincent de Falco, head of the hod carriers' union.

The demands of all strikers will overlap the original proposition regarding the placing of millwrights in the machinists' union. It now includes:

1. The closed shop.
2. Guarantee of permanent eight-hour day.
3. No reduction of wages.
4. Reinstatement of all men who may be called out in the event of strike.

Will Affect Springfield.

Marcelus Hartley Dodge, president of the Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., arrived today for a hurried conference with his officers.

The attitude of Maj. Penfield in refusing to confer with labor leaders is said to directly reflect his attitude in the matter of arbitration.

Members of the Manufacturers' Association added further fuel to the fire of union discontent by lining up back of the Remington.

Immediate spread of the labor trouble to Springfield, Mass., where the Westinghouse Company employs 5,000 men was predicted by one man close to the labor situation here today.

"We are organized in Springfield and vicinity and conditions for an eight-hour day are ripe there," said Vice President Jennings, when this rumor was brought to his attention.

Factory owners throughout the city have doubled the guards about their premises in anticipation of trouble.

PINCHOT SHEDS VEST; VALUABLES GO, TOO

Thermometer at 97. He Throws Gar-
ment Across Arm and Later
Misses It.

It was 97 in the shade along the west side of Sixteenth street early yesterday afternoon as Clifford Pinchot, famous conservationist, started to walk from his home at Scott Circle to the Cosmos Club. The sun beat down with merciless fury.

Mr. Pinchot had not gone far when he took off his coat, then his vest. He didn't mind. It was hot. The vest was gray, the police were informed later. But Mr. Pinchot walked along, his coat and waistcoat slung over his shoulder, a finger supposedly holding them firmly.

The noted conservationist arrived at his club, unslung his coat, but only his coat. The vest was gone. Mr. Pinchot searched, then the police were told. In the vest was a gold watch, a heavy gold-linked chain, the really prized possession. Mr. Pinchot said last night, and some change in a pocketbook. Attached to the chain were a microscope, which had been used in many famous government cases and a compass, which helped to bring Mr. Pinchot fame. The chain was an heirloom.

SCORNS QUIZ; LOSES HER JOB.

Postmistress Had Held Place for
Thirteen Years.

Philadelphia, July 17.—Refusal to take an examination for the position of postmistress of the La Mott postoffice, of which she has been in charge for thirteen years, has caused the resignation of Mrs. F. H. Schmidt and the appointment of James McConnell, who took the civil service examination, to fill the place.

Mrs. Schmidt argued that she had performed her duties satisfactorily for thirteen years and therefore did not need to be examined.

ITALY KEEPS MECHANICS.

Royal Decree Forbids Skilled
Workers to Leave Country.

Rome, July 17.—A royal decree, promulgated today, forbids the emigration of skilled mechanics of all ages from Italy for the remainder of the war except under special permit from the government. The decree was made necessary by tempting offers made to Italian mechanics by neighboring countries. France, in particular, has been offering skilled mechanics \$5 a day to work in her munitions factories.

Steamers Bump in N. Y. Harbor.

New York, July 17.—The British steamer Shenandoah rammed and badly damaged the American steamer Santa Rosalia in New York Harbor today. The American steamer was so badly damaged that she called for immediate assistance.

FRANK'S THROAT CUT IN FIGHT IN PRISON

Attainia, July 17.—Leo W. Frank, serving a life sentence at Milledgeville prison for the murder of Mary Phagan, was attacked and seriously wounded by another prisoner tonight. His throat was cut, and prison officials stated that his recovery was doubtful.

William Green, also serving a life sentence for murder, made the attack on Frank.

Green attacked Frank from behind, using a butcher knife. Frank's jugular vein was cut, but neither the spinal cord nor the windpipe was injured. The attack occurred shortly after 11 o'clock.

POPE PLEADS FOR ART GEMS.

Exhorts Austrian Emperor to Spare
Adriatic Towns.

Rome, July 17.—The Pope has written a letter to the Austrian Emperor exhorting him to "respect international law and the laws of humanity and to spare from bombardment the Adriatic towns containing priceless monuments of art and religion."

The fact that the pope has written this letter is stated in a message he has sent to the Bishop of Rimini complaining of the bombardment of undefended Adriatic towns.

Indian War Loan \$15,000,000.

Calcutta, July 17.—The Indian government will issue a loan of 45,000,000 rupees (\$15,000,000) at 4 per cent to aid in defraying the costs of the expeditions sent to assist England. The loan may be repaid in five years, but its redemption in eight years is compulsory.

Steamer Strikes Iceberg.

Montreal, Quebec, July 17.—With her bow down and stern lying low in the water, as the result of crashing into an iceberg, the steamer Agnoris crept into port today. The accident occurred in the Straits of Belle Isle last Sunday. Ninety bergs were sighted in the narrow passage.

ITALIANS WIN BATTLE IN ALPS.

Occupy Two More Important Moun-
tain Passes.

Rome, July 17.—Another success for the Italian army which invaded Austria west of Lake Garda is officially reported. The Italians have occupied two more important mountain passes in the Val Camonica, in the western part of Trentino.

MRS. THOMAS B. MCCLINTIC, widow of health official, who has tried to forget her grief in the wilds of the Philippines.



Mrs. Thomas B. McClintic, widow of Dr. T. B. McClintic, the United States Public Health Service official who lost his life during an epidemic of spotted fever in Montana a few years ago, where he went to combat the epidemic, and himself fell victim to it, has just arrived in San Francisco from the Philippines, where she went soon after her husband's death to visit her brother, who is president of a bank there.

The tragedy of her husband's death a few months after their marriage sent Mrs. McClintic to the Far East in an endeavor to forget it. With her went their small daughter, Miss Thomasia, who was born after her father's death. Mrs. McClintic, in telling of her experiences upon her arrival in San Francisco, said that she visited some of the wildest and most inaccessible places on the islands, and that many of her trips were made on muleback through some of the smaller islands, where there are no white settlements. She saw some of the most primitive natives at close range, and though she was repeatedly warned that she was going into danger, she was not molested and never got into serious difficulties.

Before her marriage Mrs. McClintic was Theresa Drexel, of Washington, and was one of the best known young women in the Capital.

SPY SCARE GRIPS NAVY YARD; GUARDS DOUBLED

Philadelphia Station Taking Unusual
Precautions—Disquieting Rumors
Abroad.

Philadelphia, July 17.—The League Island navy yard is in the grip of a spy scare. The guards on the fighting craft and about the yard have been doubled. Rumors buzzed about of an attempt yesterday by five men with suit cases to reach the powder magazines of the battleship Connecticut.

A code signal book of an officer is missing mysteriously from his room.

Marines and bluejackets doing guard duty are carrying weapons loaded and ready for instant use—a precedent in times of peace. The marines, moreover, are carrying bayonets, instead of wearing them in their belts.

Visitors were not allowed to go below the main decks of the battleships today and those who got aboard were scrutinized carefully as they came up the gangways.

BRITONS BLAME STRIKE ON GERMAN-AMERICANS

Welshmen Exhorted "in American Ac-
cent," According to London Paper.
Walk-out Cost \$300,000.

London, July 17.—The London Financial News prints a sensational story today, in which it is alleged that the South Wales mine strike was instigated by agents of Germany, who spent \$300,000 to bribe men and women who could influence the miners.

The London Express accepts the theory and believes that the men who caused the strike were German-Americans.

"Men not miners and neither Welsh nor English were active in the South Wales district for several weeks, urging them to strike until their full demands were granted. Several spoke with an American accent and are believed to have been German-Americans. These men were particularly active in the time between the conferences between miners' delegates."

MAY SEIZE IRON INDUSTRY.

Cologne Gazette Intimates Possible
Action by Germany.

London, July 17.—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, in commenting on the German government's scheme to control the coal trade, intimates that the country that a similar step with regard to the iron industry.

University to Honor Both.

Cape Town, South Africa, July 17.—The University of the Cape of Good Hope will confer honorary degrees upon Premier Botha and Minister of Defence Smuts on July 26.

AMERICANS NEAR DEATH AS U-BOAT TORPEDO MISSES

Orduna Passengers Tell of
Flight Under Fire of
Germans.

"SUB" IS OUTDISTANCED

Twenty-two from U. S. on
Cunarder During Chase
Off England.

EIGHT SHELLS FIRED AT SHIP

First Intimation of Intention of Under-
water Boat to Attack Given When
Attack Is Delivered.

Special to The Washington Herald.
New York, July 17.—After a miraculous escape from torpedo and shrapnel shells showered at her by a German submarine, only thirty miles off Queenstown, the Cunard liner Orduna, with 230 badly frightened passengers aboard, reached here today.

There were twenty-two Americans on board the vessel, which successfully ran the gauntlet of the U-boat's attack.

Fully one-half the passengers were women and children. The attack was made July 5, the day after the ship left Liverpool. By hurried maneuvering, successfully carried out by the seaman-ship of Capt. Thomas M. Taylor, she missed a torpedo by ten yards. Then she was shelled for half an hour until she ran out of range. Eight shells were fired in all.

American Ship Sighted.

Many passengers declared the submarine had hid behind an American ship—the bark Normandy, from Guilford, Miss. A small sailing ship with two American flags painted on her side was sighted shortly before the attack. Capt. Taylor, suspicious of the craft, changed his course. Soon after the torpedo was sighted.

Aroused by Shots.

Protest will be made to the American government by at least one United States citizen, possibly others who were aboard. William O. Thompson, of Chicago, counsel to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, who went abroad in his official capacity last March and was returning to complete his mission by making a report, is the passenger who said he would make vigorous protest to the American government.

Mr. Thompson saw the attack on the Orduna first hand.

"No warning of any kind was given," he said. "My first intimation that anything was wrong was the sound of gunfire. I looked out of the porthole of my stateroom and saw a shell burst only a short distance away. If the torpedo had reached us it is quite likely that many of us would never have reached the deck."

"Some time after the attack on us we passed the Adriatic, bound for Liverpool, under the escort of three torpedo boats. Although the submarine must have seen the Adriatic that vessel was not attacked. Nor would ours have been had we been given a torpedo boat escort."

Saw Torpedo's Wake.

Capt. Taylor made the following statement:

"At 5:30 o'clock in the morning (July 5) the lookout on the afterbridge rang the telegraph, at the same time pointing his hand downward and out on the port beam. The third officer was immediately sent aft to inquire what was seen. He returned quickly and reported both men had seen a torpedo pass across the stern from port to starboard only ten feet clear of the rudder."

"In the meantime both the chief officer and myself distinctly saw the trail of the torpedo, extending from the stern to about 30 yards out on the port beam. About eight minutes afterward the chief officer and I saw the submarine come to the surface at about two points on the starboard, distant, three-fourths of a mile, with five or six men on her deck, getting her gun ready. I immediately ordered on all possible steam, altered the course and brought her right astern when they began shelling us."

"The first shot struck the water abreast of the foremast, on the starboard side, about thirty feet off. The second dropped just under the bridge, the third abreast of No. five hatch, quite close alongside; the fourth under the stern, sending up a volume of water forty feet high. The fifth and sixth and last shells all fell short."

Submarine Outdistanced.

"The first shot struck the water abreast of the foremast, on the starboard side, about thirty feet off. The second dropped just under the bridge, the third abreast of No. five hatch, quite close alongside; the fourth under the stern, sending up a volume of water forty feet high. The fifth and sixth and last shells all fell short."

"The firing then ceased, and the submarine was soon left far astern. "It was an ideal day for torpedo attack—light winds, slight ripple, clear weather. The periscope could only have been a few inches above water, for a very strict lookout was being kept at the time by the chief and third officers and myself and four lookout men. However, we failed to see her before she fired a torpedo."

"Not the least warning was given, and most, or nearly all, the passengers were asleep at the time. It was almost an other case of brutal murder."

After the excitement was over, the saloon passengers signed a memorial of appreciation of Capt. Taylor's conduct.

PRAY WILSON TO END USE OF DEADLY GASES

Petrograd, July 17.—The Pol-
ish-American Committee has ad-
dressed the following appeal to
President Wilson:

"In the name of God and humanity, the Polish nation addresses to you, as President of the United States and a Christian, this prayer: That you will use your powerful influence to compel Germany, at any cost, to renounce the employment of asphyxiating gases."

"In a military respect, the utility of these gases is more than doubtful, but if applied henceforward they will poison our citizens, making the water and the crops unfit for use, and poisoning our wells and cattle. The effect after the war, we believe, will be to cause the population to die out slowly as a consequence of chlorine poisoning."

50,000 BRITISH WOMEN ASK TO HELP NATION

"Window Smashers" Stage Demon-
stration to Show Patriotism—Mrs.
Pankhurst in Lead.

London, July 17.—Spartan womanhood never made braver display than a band of 50,000 of England's women who marched through the streets of London today to the office of Minister of Munitions David Lloyd George, where they asked that war work be given them.

"We want to help the nation," was the patriotic cry from the marchers as they trudged through the blazing July sunshine.

Among those in the procession were suffragettes, who, in the old days of militancy were warring against the government, which they now seek to help.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, imprisoned many times for her violence campaigns, and who led the cohorts of "wild women," as the window smashers were known in the days of suffrage strife, led one section of the marchers.

"We want to do any kind of work that will help the allies, and especially our beloved country," said Mrs. Pankhurst earnestly, and the same sentiment was echoed by the others.

GET